

COLLECTED WRITINGS OF W. D. GANN

VOLUME 3

**THE MATHEMATICAL FORMULA
FOR MARKET PREDICTIONS**

*THE MASTER MATHEMATICAL
PRICE TIME & TREND CALCULATOR*

BY

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COSMOLOGICAL ECONOMICS

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MASTER MATHEMATICAL FORMULA AND CALCULATORS COURSE

W. D. GANN

W. D. GANN MATHEMATICAL FORMULA FOR MARKET PREDICTIONS

THE MASTER MATHEMATICAL PRICE, TIME, AND TREND CALCULATORS

- CHAPTER 1** *MATHEMATICAL FORMULA FOR MARKET PREDICTIONS*
A marketing brochure describing the Master Mathematical Calculator's importance
- CHAPTER 2** *THE MASTER MATHEMATICAL PRICE TIME AND TREND CALCULATOR*
This is one of the two rarest and most valuable of Gann's courses, unpublished since his advertisement in the above brochure containing complete instructions for the following:
- Master Time And Price Calculator, Square of 12 (144)
- Master Time And Price Calculator, Square of 9 (90)
- CHAPTER 3** *HOW TO USE THE MASTER CALCULATOR MAY SOY BEANS*
Instructions on how to use the Calculator for Soy Beans
- CHAPTER 4** *MASTER CALCULATORS FOR WEEKLY TIME PERIODS TO DETERMINE THE TREND OF STOCKS AND COMMODITIES*
Instructions for the use of the following included calculator
- Time and Price Calculator- Square of 52, Weekly time periods
- CHAPTER 5** *MAY SOY BEANS SQUARE OF 67 TIME PERIODS FOR DAYS, WEEKS, MONTHS*
Instructions for the use of the fourth calculator included in this course
- Calculator for Daily, Weekly, Monthly Time Periods, May Soy Beans
- CHAPTER 6** *THE BASIS OF MY FORECASTING METHOD FOR GRAINS—GEOMETRICAL ANGLES*
A. For Stocks B. For Commodities. For the further elaboration of the calculators we have included in this course on geometrical angles, a fundamental element of the calculators
- CHAPTER 7** *RESISTANCE LEVELS*
We have also included this course on Resistance Levels for a deeper explanation of the Calculators, and of the important points to consider.
- CHAPTER 8** *TIME AND PRICE RESISTANCE LEVELS*
This course includes both Time And Price Resistance Levels
- CHAPTER 9** *ENHANCED MASTER CHARTS*
Master of "12" Chart – Square of 9 – Six Squares of 9 – 2 Hexagon Charts – Master Chart of 360° – Master 360° Circle Chart Squared – Spiral Chart – NYSE Permanent Chart – US Steel Name Chart – US Permanent Chart – Price And Time Spiral Charts – 15° Hourly Spiral Chart – Square of 4 – May Soy Bean Master Chart – Master Egg Chart – Coffee Rio Conic Chart – May Wheat Geometric Chart – Even Squares – Gann Scientific Forecast – May Soy Beans

CHAPTER 1

MATHEMATICAL FORMULA FOR MARKET PREDICTIONS

MATHEMATICAL FORMULA FOR MARKET PREDICTIONS

Time Cycles Tell the Trend of Commodities, Stocks and Business

To make success investing in stocks or speculating in commodities you must have a well defined plan and must know the rules that have stood the test of time for 50 years or more. After you learn the rules you must eliminate guess work, hope and fear and follow rules and you will make profits.

When you buy a course of instructions look up the record of the man who has discovered and developed it and if he has made a success with it and made money you can afford to buy the course and follow the rules.

W. D. GANN'S RECORD FOR 52 YEARS

1902 August 15th made first trade in commodities and started studying mathematical principles to determine the future trend.

1905 September 12th the daily Texarkanian of Texarkana, Texas, printed an article giving Mr. Gann's view on Cotton prices.

1907 he predicted the panic in stocks and the decline in commodities and made large profits.

1908 May 12th left Oklahoma City for New York City. August 8th made one of his greatest mathematical discoveries for predicting the trend of stocks and commodities. Started trading with a capital of \$300 and made \$25,000. Started another account with \$130 and made \$12,000 in thirty days time.

1909 December the Ticker magazine (now the magazine of Wall Street) printed an article "remarkable predictions and trading record". The article was written by the late R. D. Wyckoff, owner and editor of the Ticker Magazine at that time.

The following is a copy of part of the article:

"In order to substantiate Mr. Gann's claims as to what he has been able to do under this method, we called upon Mr. William E. Gilley, an Inspector of Imports, 16 Beaver Street, New York. Mr. Gilley is well known in the downtown district. He himself has studied stock market movements for twenty-five years, during which time he has examined every piece of market literature that has been issued and procurable in Wall Street. It was he who encouraged Mr. Gann to study out the scientific and mathematical possibilities of the subject. When asked what had been the most impressive of Mr. Gann's work and predictions, he replied as follows:

"'It is very difficult for me to remember all the predictions and operations of Mr. Gann which may be classed as phenomenal, but the following are a few: In 1908 when Union Pacific was 168 $\frac{1}{8}$, he told me that it would not touch 169 before it had a good break. We sold it short all the way down to 152 $\frac{5}{8}$, covering on the weak spots and putting it out again on the rallies, securing twenty-three points profit out of an eighteen-point move.

"'Mr. Gann's calculations are based on natural law. I have followed his work closely for years. I know that he has a firm grasp of the basic principles which govern stock market movements, and I do not believe any other man on earth can duplicate the idea or his method at the present time.

"'Early this year he figured that the top of the advance would fall on a certain day in August and calculated the prices at which the Dow-Jones averages would then stand. The market culminated on the exact day and within four-tenths of one per cent of the figures predicted.'

"'You and Mr. Gann must have cleaned up considerable money on all these operations,' was suggested.

"'Yes, we have made a great deal of money. He has taken half a million dollars out of the market in the past few years. I once saw him take \$130, and in less than one month ran it up to over \$12,000. He can compound money faster than any man I ever met.

"One of the most astonishing calculations made by Mr. Gann was during last summer (1909) when he predicted that September wheat would sell at \$1.20. This meant that it must touch that figure before the end of the month of September. At twelve o'clock, Chicago time, on September 30th (the last day) the option was selling below \$1.08, and it looked as though his prediction would not be fulfilled. Mr. Gann said, 'If it does not touch \$1.20 by the close of the market it will prove that there is something wrong with my whole method of calculation. I do not care what the price is now, it must go there.' It is common history that September wheat surprised the whole country by selling at \$1.20 and no higher in the very last hour of the trading, closing at that figure."

"So much for what Mr. Gann has said and done as evidenced by himself and others. Now as to what demonstrations have taken place before our representative:

"During the month of October, 1909, in twenty-five market days, Mr. Gann made, in the presence of our representative, two hundred and eighty-six transactions in various stocks, on both the long and short side of the market. Two hundred and sixty-four of these transactions resulted in profits; twenty-two in losses.

"The capital with which he operated was doubled ten times, so that at the end of the month he had one thousand per cent on his original margin.

"In our presence Mr. Gann sold Steel common short at 94 $\frac{7}{8}$, saying that it would not go to 95. It did not.

"On a drive which occurred during the week ending October 29th, Mr. Gann bought Steel common at 86 $\frac{1}{4}$, saying that it would not go to 86. The lowest it sold was 86 $\frac{1}{8}$.

"We have seen him give in one day sixteen successive orders in the same stock, eight of which turned out to be at either the top or the bottom eighth of that particular swing. The above we can positively verify.

"Such performances as these, coupled with the foregoing, are probably unparalleled in the history of the Street.

"James R. Keene has said, 'The man who is right six times out of ten will make his fortune.' Here is a trader, who, without any attempt to make a showing (for he did not know the results were to be published), establishes a record of over ninety-two per cent profitable trades.

"Mr. Gann has refused to disclose his method at any price, but to those scientifically inclined he has unquestionably added to the stock of Wall Street knowledge and pointed out infinite possibilities.

"We have requested Mr. Gann to figure out for the readers of The Ticker a few of the most striking indications which appear in his calculations. In presenting those we wish it understood that no man, in or out of Wall Street, is infallible.

"Mr. Gann's figures at present indicate that the trend of the stock market should, barring the usual rallies, be toward lower prices until March or April, 1910.

"He calculates that May wheat, which is now selling at \$1.02, should not sell below 99c and should sell at \$1.45 next spring.

"On cotton, which is now at about the 15c level, he estimates that, after a good reaction from these prices, the commodity should reach 18c in the spring of 1910. He looks for a corner in the March or May option.

"Whether these figures prove correct or not will in no sense detract from the record which Mr. Gann has already established.

"Mr. Gann was born in Lufkin, Texas, and is thirty-one years of age. He is a gifted mathematician, has an extraordinary memory for figures, and is an expert Tape Reader. Take away his science and he would beat the market on his intuitive tape reading alone.

"Endowed as he is with such qualities, we have no hesitation in predicting that within a comparatively few years Wm. D. Gann will receive full recognition as one of Wall Street's leading operators.
R. D. W."

December, 1909—The Commercial West Magazine and other newspapers carried articles about W. D. Gann's successful speculation.

1914—Predicted the World War and the panic in Stocks.

1918, March—Issued a prediction indicating the end of the war and the Kaiser's abdication, 1918. This prediction was accurately fulfilled. The Beaumont Journal, Houston Post, New York Herald and many other leading newspapers commented on this prediction.

1919—The Annual Forecast issued in the fall of 1918 indicated a big boom in oil stocks as well as a general bull market in stocks which was accurately fulfilled.

1920, November—Issued an Annual Forecast on Stocks for 1921 predicting a panic and extreme low for stocks for August. Also predicted improvement in business starting in the summer of 1921. Many newspapers commented on these forecasts.

1922—Predicted better business conditions. The Los Angeles Sunday Times and many other newspapers carried his article.

1922, December 6—The Daily Northside News of New York carried an article headed "Gann Foretold Course of Stocks." The Morning Telegraph also gave W. D. Gann credit for forecasting bull market in stocks for 1922.

The Angelina County News of Lufkin, Texas, Mr. Gann's home town, gave wide publicity to his accurate predictions.

The Boston American, Evening Telegram of New York in March, 1923, commented on W. D. Gann's mathematical ability.

1923—Wrote "Truth of the Stock Tape." This book pronounced by experts as the best book ever written on the Stock Market. It was favorably reviewed by the Wall Street Journal, Financial Times of London and other newspapers in Canada and the United States.

Predicted a crop failure and a big advance in Cotton for 1923. Cotton prices advanced 17c per pound between August and November 30, 1923. Mr. Gann made enormous profits trading in Cotton during this period. Below we quote from a letter:

W. D. GANN STARTED AN ACCOUNT WITH \$973.00 AND MADE OVER \$30,000.00 IN SIXTY DAYS' TIME

(Read the Letter Below Confirming This)

New York, N. Y., March, 1933

Dear Mr. Gann:

I am very glad to write you a letter stating my personal observation of the application of your system to trading in Cotton.

On November 30, 1923, starting with a capital of \$973.00, you showed a clear profit of over \$30,000 at the close of business on January 28, 1924. This profit was made through the purchase and sale of contracts for the delivery and sale of cotton on the New York Cotton Exchange through one of the leading New York brokerage offices. I personally know of all the trades made in this commodity for the account, having received advises of your operations, from the broker on the day following the day each trade was made.

On January 29, 1924, a check for \$24,764.04 was drawn against the account and delivered to a person with whom I am personally acquainted.

I am glad to add that I had one of your cotton forecasts for the year 1923, and the diagram prepared by you foretold, without exception, the days on which all the major and minor moves of the market would start and finish.

With best wishes, I remain

Very truly yours,

C. M.

1924—Forecast big advance in Wheat.

In the fall of 1925 issued an Annual Forecast predicting a big decline in Cotton for 1926.

December, 1926—Cotton was selling for 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound. He wrote an article entitled "King Cotton to Regain His Throne." Newspapers throughout the South printed this forecast. The forecast for Cotton in 1927 indicated a big advance, calling final high for September, 1927. Cotton advanced to 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound in September, 1927. One client in Alabama wrote, "You had the Cotton forecast 100% accurate."

September, 1927—The New York Morning Telegraph concluded an article with the following: "Mr. Gann may not bet a success as a novelist

but he is unique. I am convinced that there is no man alive who could compete with him on his own ground." (Meaning Wall Street).

Most Remarkable Forecast

1928—In November W. D. Gann issued an Annual Forecast predicting the end of the great bull market in stocks for September 3, 1929, and the greatest panic in history to follow. We quote from this forecast, "September—One of the sharpest declines of the year is indicated. There will be loss of confidence by investors, and the public will try to get out after it is too late. Storms will damage crops and the general business outlook will become cloudy. War news will upset the market and unfavorable developments in foreign countries. A 'Black Friday' is indicated and a panicky decline in stocks with only small rallies. The short side will prove the most profitable. You should sell short and pyramid on the way down." Many newspapers commented on the accuracy of this forecast.

The newspapers in Bombay, India, commented on Mr. Gann's accuracy in forecasting the decline in Cotton prices.

Wall Street Stock Selector

In the spring of 1930, Mr. Gann wrote, "Wall Street Stock Selector," which was published in June, 1930. In this book he had a chapter headed, "Investors' Panic," which described conditions just as they occurred during 1931, 1932 and 1933. We quote from the book, pages 203-04:

'The coming investors' panic will be the greatest in history, because there are at least 15 to 25 million investors in the United States who hold stocks in the leading corporations, and when once they get scared, which they will after years of decline, then the selling will be so terrific that no buying power can withstand it. Stocks are so well distributed in the hands of the public that since the 1929 panic many people think that the market is panic-proof, but this seeming strength is really the weakest feature of the market.'

The predictions in this book were remarkably fulfilled by panicky declines in stocks during 1930 to 1932.

In April, 1930, when this book was written the Dow Jones 30 Industrial Averages were selling at 297½. They declined to 40½ on July 8, 1932.

"Thousands of people have bought this book and profited by reading and studying it. The book has been favorably commented on by such papers as the Financial Times of London, England, Wall Street Journal, New York Daily Investment News, Coast Investors, and many other newspapers and magazines throughout the world.

Member of Commodity Exchanges

1931—In March W. D. Gann was elected to membership on the New York Rubber Exchange, The New Orleans Cotton Exchange and later became a member of the Commodity Exchange of New York.

In 1941 was elected a member of the Chicago Board of Trade.

He was in good standing when he sold his membership.

1932 Stock Forecast

"On February 10, 1932, Mr. Gann said that Stocks were bottom for a big rally. His 1932 Stock Forecast, issued October 21, 1931, called March 8 for last top for another big decline. During the latter part of June, 1932, and early July he strongly advised buying stocks, stating that final bottom had been reached, as shown by his market letter issued July 8, the day that most stocks reached final bottom. We quote from page 6 of the 1932 Fore-

cast: "The latter part of June, July, August and September are the most active and bullish months of the year, when sharp advances will be recorded. First extreme high is indicated around September 20 to 21, when stocks should make extreme high for the year. Then follow a decline, reaching bottom around October 4 to 5."

"Between July 8 and September 8 many stocks advanced 20 to 60 points. The market reached high of a secondary rally on September 23 from which a big decline followed, making low in the latter part of November and early December, as indicated in the Forecast."

"On March 1, 1933, by the use of his Master Time Factor Mr. Gann forecast bottom for stocks and commodities and advised buying for a big advance, as shown by the market letters issued March 1 and 3 given below. This is another proof of the great value of Mr. Gann's discovery of a Master Time Factor."

1932, December—The New York Daily Investment News printed an article written by W. D. Gann entitled, "New Era of Prosperity will be Born in 1933 Student of Cycles Declares in Forecast." This prediction was fulfilled by the Roosevelt Boom.

1933, March—W. D. Gann bought an airplane to tour the country to make crop surveys and study business conditions. His 1933 Stock and Cotton Forecast were fulfilled with remarkable accuracy. The 1933 Stock Forecast called for top July 17 and a sharp decline to July 21st. The Dow Jones Industrial Averages reached high July 17th and a wide open break followed. The Averages declined 25 points in 4 days.

W. D. Gann's Trading Record

Mr. Gann made large profits speculating for his own account in Stocks, Cotton and other commodities during 1933. Below we publish a record taken from brokers' statements, showing the trades made by Mr. Gann for 3 years. This is proof that he can and does make money by following his own rules and methods.

1933—From August 1 to December 31, total number of trades 135 of which 112 showed profits and 23 losses. Percentage of accuracy on total number of trades, 83%. Percentage of profit to losses, 89.9%.

Total number of Trades for the year 1933, 479 of which 422 were profits and 57 losses. Percentages of accuracy, 88.1%. Percentage of profits on capital used 4,000%, or 40 to 1.

1934—January 1 to December 31, total number of Trades, 362. COTTON, 147 trades of which 135 shows profits and 12 losses. GRAINS, 170 trades of which 161 shows profits and 9 losses. RUBBER, 23 trades of which 21 showed profits and 2 losses. SILVER, 7 trades. All showed profits; no losses. SILK, 4 trades, 3 showed profits, 1 loss. STOCKS, 11 trades; 10 profits and 1 loss. Total for the year, 362 trades of which 337 showed profits and 25 showed losses. Percentage of accuracy on total number of trades, 93.09%. Percentage of profits to losses, 93.10%. Percentage of profits on Capital used, 800%, or 8 for 1.

1935—Total trades in Cotton, Grain and Rubber, 98, of which 83 showed profits and 15 showed losses. Percentage of accuracy in total trades, 85%. Percentage of profit to losses, 82½. Percentage of profit on capital used, 336%.

Stocks, total trades 34, of which 29 showed profits and 5 showed losses.

Percentage of accuracy on total number of trades, 85.5%. Percentage of profits to losses, 83%. Percentage of profits on capital used, 100%.

During 1935 W. D. Gann visited all of the Latin American countries to study crop conditions and business conditions.

1935, March 31—The Buenos Aires Herald carried an article about W. D. Gann's record of accurate forecast. W. D. Gann was in Buenos Aires at the time this article was written.

Writes New Books

1936—"New Stock Trend Detector" was written by W. D. Gann. This book was a further advance over "Truth of the Stock Tape" and "Wall Street Stock Selector" and contained an actual trading record for 10 years in Chrysler Motors according to the rules set down in these books.

1936, July—Bought special built all-metal airplane, "The Silver Star," for making crop surveys.

1937—Wrote and published a book, "How to Make Profits Trading in Puts and Calls." Scientific Stock Forecasting again proved equal to the test of predicting a bear year, sharp declines coming in March and September. A maximum decline of 80 points was called for and the actual decline from the March high to the November low was 82 and a fraction points.

These books were favorably reviewed by the Wall Street Journal, The New York Daily Investment News and various other newspapers.

In the 1936 Grain Forecast predicted crop failure and higher prices.

1936, November—Issued the Annual Forecast for 1937 and predicted a panic in stocks. The decline was very severe and lasted into March, 1938, with the Dow-Jones Averages declining 97 points.

1937, November—The Milwaukee Journal gave Mr. Gann credit for predicting the 1929 and 1937 crashes in the Stock Market and the accuracy of his timing. Mr. Gann made large profits selling stocks during 1937 and the certified public accountant has seen the statement of these profits.

1939, July—Bought a new Fairchild airplane to use for business purposes in making crop surveys. He predicted the beginning of World War II and made large profits buying grains.

1941, September 14th—Mr. Gann forecast the top for Soy Beans and sold short, making large profits on the decline. Prices declined to October 17, 1941, being down 48c in 30 days' time.

New Commodity Book

In the fall of 1941 W. D. Gann wrote "How to Make Profits Trading in Commodities." This book has been pronounced the best book ever written on commodities and has been reviewed by many newspapers.

1946—Predicted a big advance in stocks and cotton and the big decline which followed.

Figured the exact date, October 15, 1946, for the big decline in cotton. Prices declined nearly 16c per pound in three weeks and he sold short all the way down.

Trading Record

October 1, 1946, to December 30th—One account started with a capital of \$4,500 showed a gross profit of \$18,981.30. Total losses \$1,165. Net profit \$17,816.30 or approximately 400% on the capital used.

Another account started with a capital of \$6,000. Gross profits \$19,972.75. Total losses \$634.75. Net profits \$19,338.00. A percentage of over 320% on the capital used. Other accounts which he handled showed profits as great as these.

W. D. Gann has always made a success trading in very active fast-moving markets and has made a great record for predicting the extreme high and extreme low on commodities and stocks. These accurate predictions are based on his discovery of THE MASTER TIME CYCLE which repeats at certain intervals.

1949—Wrote, "45 YEARS IN WALL STREET," giving new rules for stock trading. The International Mark Twain Society awarded Mr. Gann an Honorary Membership in the Society based on the merits of his book, "45 YEARS IN WALL STREET." This book was favorably received by investors and traders throughout the country and is still selling. It has been favorably reviewed by newspapers and magazines.

1951, June 6th—On his 73rd birthday completed writing a new edition of "How to Make Profits Trading in Commodities," giving new rules bringing this book up to date and giving the benefit of his years of experience.

76th Year Trading Record and New Discoveries

Mr. Gann is active and keeps up to date. During his 76th year he made a new discovery and completed two MASTER CALCULATORS for saving time and getting accurate indications on the trend of stocks and commodities. In the spring of 1954 he completed a MASTER THREE-DIMENSION CHART which proves the relative position of TIME, PRICE and VOLUME which produces VELOCITY or SPEED and shows when the trend is changing to a very fast active advancing market or a slow upward movement.

The relative position of PRICE TO TIME TELLS the TIME CYCLES when prices decline very fast or move very slow. History repeats in the stock or commodity markets but you must learn the rules and the GREAT TIME CYCLES in order to take advantage of rapid advances and declines and make profits.

Many people have the idea that W. D. Gann is old and in his dotage and that he cannot still make money trading in the market.

From September 30, 1953, to October 26, 1953, he made 26 trades in Grains, 25 showed profits and one trade showed a small loss of \$40. During this same period he made six trades in Eggs, five showed profits and one trade showed a small loss.

We have stated before that W. D. Gann has nearly always been right when there was big advances and big declines in Commodities and Stocks and in markets of this kind you can make LARGE PROFITS ON SMALL RISKS by following the rules which he has discovered and which he follows himself.

1954, April 27 to May 7—W. D. Gann made 17 trades in Coffee, Soy Beans, Rye and Eggs. Sixteen of these trades showed profits and one trade in eggs showed a small loss.

April 27, 1954, he sold July Soy Beans short at 412 and on May 5 bought in these beans at $485\frac{1}{2}$, making a profit of $26\frac{1}{2}c$ per bushel in eight calendar days. He placed a stop loss order on the trade at 416, limiting the risk to 4c per bushel, and made $26\frac{1}{2}c$ per bushel or a gain of $6\frac{1}{2}$ times the risk. He sold more Soy Beans at $400\frac{1}{2}$, $395\frac{1}{2}$, $390\frac{1}{2}$, $392\frac{1}{2}$ and bought them in or covered shorts at 384, 387 and $388\frac{1}{4}$. After he covered the shorts July Soy Beans rallied to $395\frac{3}{4}$ on May 6 and he again sold short at $392\frac{1}{2}$ on May 7. The above record of trades shows that W. D. Gann is still active and he is nearly 76 years of age and follows his own rules and makes profits. With some of the money he made trading in Coffee and Soy Beans he bought a fast express cruising boat and named the boat "The Coffee Bean."

You can make money following the same rules that Mr. Gann followed and the rules are not hard to learn.

1954 Coffee Trades

Coffee prices advanced the most rapid in the spring of 1954 and reached the highest prices in history.

1954, April 2nd—Coffee prices reached the highest in history at the opening. The last advance started October 13, 1953, when December coffee was low at 56.70. April 2, 1954, December Coffee high 95.20. Up 38½c per pound in less than six months and up 30c per pound since January 19, 1954.

W. D. Gann's MASTER TIME CYCLE and MASTER THREE-DIMENSION CHART indicated that December Coffee would be high on April 2nd at 95.20. When it reached this price he gave an order to sell short. The market broke very rapidly and he sold December Coffee at 94.31, and on April 14, 1954, bought December Coffee at 84.05 which was the extreme low for the decline at that time. He made 1,036 points profit in 12 calendar days. Based on the risk or stop-loss order he made 1,000% on the risk and the gain in percentage on the capital used was 140%.

April 15th sold December Coffee at 87.75. April 21st bought December Coffee at 85.50. A profit of 225 points in seven days. These were not all of the profitable trades that he made in Coffee. He traded in July and September Coffee also.

This is proof that his mathematical rules work accurately in extreme wild markets and when his rules indicated high for Coffee April 2nd, W. D. Gann had the faith in his knowledge and the nerve to sell Coffee and make quick profits. This record answers the question that he can and does make profits at the age of 76 by following his rules. You can learn these rules and make profits in Rye, Soy Beans, Wheat, Cotton, Coffee, Cocoa and other commodities. You must learn to follow the rules strictly, eliminate hope and fear and protect your capital and profits with stop-loss orders and success is assured.

We will not sell the course of instructions or teach the mathematical formula for market predictions just to get money, which we do not need or have to have; we will only sell the courses to people who meet our requirements, and if we feel after a thorough investigation that a man or woman cannot make a success investing or trading we will refuse to teach them the courses.

WHAT PEOPLE WHO HAVE USED W. D. GANN'S SERVICE AND COURSES SAY OVER A LONG PERIOD OF YEARS

New York, October, 1931

You predicted the end of this terrible condition as being October 3rd, 1931. It happened one hour later . . .

Someone ought to tell the world about you and your knowledge over a nationwide hookup and offer them proof in form of your "Tunnel Through the Air." I am sure we would have better preparations for another October 3rd, 1931, in the future.—G.F.

New York, October, 1931

Dear Friend Gann:

Again I must congratulate you on your marvelous predictions. I have followed your

work closely for the past 23 years. I well remember that in the early part of 1909 you forecast the exact date in August when stocks would reach extreme high and came within about 1/8 of the exact high level for the Wall Street Journal railroad average. Twenty years later I saw your prediction fulfilled in September, 1929, when you said that stocks would make top and that the worst panic in history would follow, all of which has proved too true.

But the most amazingly accurate long-range prediction you have ever made was in your book, "The Tunnel Thru the Air," which you wrote in the early part of 1927. I have watched prediction after prediction

CHAPTER 2

THE MASTER MATHEMATICAL PRICE TIME AND TREND CALCULATOR

W. D. GANN MATHEMATICAL FORMULA FOR MARKET PREDICTIONS

THE MASTER MATHEMATICAL PRICE TIME AND TREND CALCULATOR

This chart is made on transparent plastic so that you can place it over a daily, weekly, or monthly high or low chart and see at a glance the position on the time and price based on the geometrical angles. It is designed to give QUICK ACCURATE EASY CALCULATIONS: SAVE TIME AND PREVENT ERRORS.

This square of 12 is always important in working out time periods because there are 12 months in a year. The square of 144 is the GREAT SQUARE and works better than any other square both for TIME AND PRICE because it contains all of the squares from 1 to 144. This chart is divided up into sections of 9 both for time and price because 9 is the highest digit. Nine spaces on the daily chart equals 9 days, 9 weeks or 9 months in time periods and 9 equals 9¢ on grains, 9 points on stocks or 90 points on cotton on the daily high and low chart.

One column in the square of 144 contains 144. This would equal \$144 on grain, 144 points on stocks or using a scale of 10 points to 1/8 inch it will equal 1440 points on cotton.

MASTER 144 SQUARE CONTAINS 324 square inches and each square inch contains 64 units which gives 20,736. This is 20,736 weeks or months and the proportionate parts of this are used for the measurement of time and price because this is the great cycle.

THE GREAT CYCLE OF THE SQUARE OF 144:

The time period of this square is 20,736 days, weeks or months. One-half is 10,368 days. One-fourth is 5,184 days. One-eights is 2,592 days. One-sixteenth is 1,296 days. One-thirty-second is 648 days and the one-sixty-fourth is 324 calendar or market days. 1/128 is 162 days and 1/256 is 81 days or the square of 9.

WEEKLY TIME PERIODS:

THE GREAT CYCLE in weeks is 2962 and 2 days and 1/2 of this period is 1481 weeks and 1 day. One-fourth is 740 weeks. One-eight is 370 weeks and 2 days. One-sixteenth is 185 weeks, 1 day. One-thirty-second is 92 weeks, 4 days and 1/64 is 41 weeks, 2 days.

MONTHLY TIME PERIODS:

THE GREAT CYCLE In months is 681 months and 23 days. One-half of this is 28 years, 5 months and 23 days. One-fourth is 14 years, 5 months and 8 days. One-eighth is 7 years, 2 1/2 months. One-sixteenth is 43 months and days. The weekly and monthly time periods from any major high and low can be checked to determine the future trend.

THE MASTER NUMBERS:

The Master Numbers are 3, 5, 7, 9 and 12. The No. 9 and its multiple is the most important because 9 digits added together equal 45. The next number of greatest importance is 7, the number mentioned more times in the Bible than any other number. There are 7 days in the week and 7 calendar days as well as 5 market days, and their multiples should be carried on your Daily, Weekly and Monthly Charts. The square of 7 is 49, which is a very important time period. The 2nd square of 7 is 98 and the third square of 7 is 147 and the fourth square of 7 is

196 and 196 is also the square of 14. The next number in importance is No. 5 which is the balancing number between 1 and 9. The square of 5 is 25 and the second square of 5 is 50 which is just 1 over the square of 7 making 49 to 50 very important for a change in trend. Three squares of 5 is 75 and 4 squares of 5 is 100 and 100 is the square of 10, which is also important for changes.

The No. 3 is mentioned in the Bible next to the No. 7 and 3 is important because 3×3 equals 9, the square of 3, and it is the first odd number that forms a square greater than itself. Three must be used in every way possible. 3×7 equals 21, 3×5 equals 15, 3×9 equals 27 and 3×12 equals 36, very important because it is the square of 6. The No. 12 is also spoken of in the Bible many times and is of great importance. Jesus selected 12 disciples. There are 12 months in the year, and 12 signs of the Zodiac. The important 12's in the square of 144 are 12, 24, 36, 48, 60, 72, 84, 96, 108, 120, 132 and 144. These are all important for both time and price in days, weeks and months.

Referring to the No. 9, 7×9 is 63 and is of great importance because the square of 8 is 64, therefore, around 63 to 64 is very important to watch the change in trend. 7×12 is 84 and this is of very great importance and the number next to this is 90, which is 10×9 and 90 is $1/4$ of the circle, which is very important for time and price changes. Next in importance is 9×12 which is 108 or $3/4$ of 144.

The importance of the circle of 360 degrees must not be overlooked in connection with the square of 144 because the proportionate parts of the circle agree with the parts of 144. $2 \frac{1}{2}$ times 144 equals 360 and $1 \frac{1}{4}$ times 144 equals 180, $1/2$ of the circle, and 90 is $5/8$ of 144. 9 is $1/16$ of 144, 18 is $1/8$, 27 is $3/8$, 36 is $1/4$, 45 is $5/16$ and always very important for time and price changes and for resistance levels. 48 is $1/3$ of 144 and 54 is $3/8$ and 63 is $7/16$, 72 is $1/2$ of 144, 81 the square of 9, is $9/16$ of 144 and 90 is $5/8$, 99 is $11/16$, 108 is $3/4$, 117 is $13/16$, and 126 is $7/8$ and 135 is $15/16$ of 144. These are the most important in the square of 12 and should be watched closely when time periods in days, weeks or months reach these points on the Master Calculator. Remember that you should always watch the Daily Chart for the first indication of the change in trend and at the same time look at the position on the Weekly Chart or 7 day time periods which is next in importance. The Monthly Chart is of the greatest importance for changes in the main trend.

THE IMPORTANCE OF 3 AND 5:

The movement in PRICE and TIME whether on a Daily, Weekly or Monthly chart has three important points, the PRICE, the TIME AND VOLUME of sales, the PITCH or TREND which is the geometrical angle which shows whether time is influencing and driving prices up or down on a slow angle or an acute fast moving angle. There are also four factors that influence prices, PRICE, TIME AND VOLUME AND VELOCITY. Time is the most important factor because when time is up volume increases and the velocity or speed of the market increases and the PITCH or TREND on the angles moves up faster or down faster.

There are three other important points to consider on a Daily, Weekly or Monthly High and Low Chart. These are the LOW PRICE, the HIGHEST PRICE and the RANGE or $1/2$ between the high and the low.

FIVE FACTORS FOR TIME AND PRICE:

These are high, low, halfway point, opening and closing prices. The trend is indicated

CHAPTER 3

HOW TO USE THE MASTER CALCULATOR MAY SOY BEANS

HOW TO USE THE MASTER CALCULATOR
MAY SOY BEANS

First it is important to know how to use the scale for prices. The scale is the same for grains, for all grains and stocks. The scale on the left side of the calculator runs from 0 to 144. If the price is above 144 you subtract 144 and then place the scale in the correct position.

EXAMPLE: When May Beans is selling above 288 this is 2 squares of 144 up from 0 and you place the Master Calculator with 0 on 288 at the time of any important high or low levels and you get the correct position and the indicated trend on the Daily, Weekly or Monthly Charts.

The scale on each side running from 0 up to 4320 is for cotton, eggs and other commodities. For cotton on the Daily Chart using a 10 point scale 1440 is the top of the chart of 144 spaces up. For the Weekly Chart using a scale of 15 points at 1/8 inch the price at the top of the chart is 2160 and the second square is 4320 using a scale of 30 points for 1/8 inch on the Monthly Chart the top of the Master Calculator at 144 equals the price of 4320.

Using a 20 point scale the top of the chart equals 2880 and at 72 on the second scale up 72 equals 4320.

First it is always important to find out the price position in a square.

EXAMPLE: May Soy Beans extreme high 436-3/4. This is 3 x 144 which is 432 and 4-3/4 in the fourth square.

The extreme low on cash soy beans is 44¢. Subtract this from 456-3/4 gives a range of 293-3/4 which is 2 squares of 144 and 104-3/4 over. The extreme low for May Beans is 67¢. Subtract this from 436-3/4 gives 369-3/4 and 81-3/4 in the third square. Note that 81 is 9 x 9 and an important resistance level.

January 15, 1948 May Beans high 436-3/4, February 14, 1949 low 90½. A decline of 235½. Subtract 144 gives 91½ and 90 in the second square is a strong resistance level.

From the low of February 14, 1949 to February 6, 1951 high 344½ gives an advance of 143½ which was just inside this first square of 144 and was, therefore, a strong resistance and selling level. This price would come out at the top of the square at 144.

You should always keep up the important half-way points so that you can place the Master Calculator at 72 on the half-way point at the time period of any extreme high or low. ½ of 436 is 218-3/8 and ½ between 44 and 436-3/4 is 240-3/8. ½ between 436-3/4 and 201½ gives 319-1/8. Calculate all of the other half-way points in the same way.

WEEKLY TIME PERIODS. The time from one important top to a bottom and from bottom to bottom and top to top is very important in using the calculator.

CHAPTER 6

THE BASIS OF MY FORECASTING METHOD *GEOMETRICAL ANGLES* *A. FOR STOCKS*

W. D. GANN

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THE BASIS OF MY FORECASTING METHOD

... ..

Mathematics is the only exact science. All power under heaven and on earth is given unto the man who masters the simple science of mathematics. Emerson said: "God does indeed geometrize." Another wise man said: "There is nothing in the universe but mathematical points." Pythagoras, one of the greatest mathematicians that ever lived, after experimenting with numbers and finding the proofs of all natural laws, said: "Before God was numbers." He believed that the vibration of numbers created God and the Deity. It has been said, "Figures don't lie." Men have been convinced that numbers tell the truth and that all problems can be solved by them. The chemist, engineer, astronomer would be lost without the science of mathematics.

It is so simple and easy to solve problems and get correct answers and results with figures that it seems strange so few people rely on them to forecast the future of business, stocks and commodity markets. The basic principles are easy to learn and understand. No matter whether you use geometry, trigonometry, or calculus, you use the simple rules of arithmetic. You do only two things: You increase or decrease.

There are two kinds of numbers, odd and even. We add numbers together, which is increasing. We multiply, which is a shorter way to increase. We subtract, which decreases, and we divide, which also decreases. With the use of higher mathematics, we find a quicker and easier way to divide, subtract, add and multiply, yet very simple when you understand it.

Everything in nature is male and female, white and black, harmony or inharmony, right and left. The market moves only two ways, up and down. There are three dimensions which we know how to prove--width, length and height. We use three figures in geometry--the circle, the square, and the triangle. We get the square and triangle points of a circle to determine points of time, price and space resistance. We use the circle of 360 degrees to measure Time and Price.

There are three kinds of angles--the vertical, the horizontal, and the diagonal, which we use for measuring time and price movements. We use the square of odd and even numbers to get not only the proof of market movements, but the cause.

HOW TO MAKE CHARTS

Charts and records of past market movements. The future is but a repetition of the past. There is nothing new. As the Bible says--"The thing that hath been, it is that which shall be." History repeats and with charts and rules we determine when and how it is going to repeat. Therefore, the first and most important point to learn is how to make charts correctly because if you make an error in the chart, you will make an error in applying the rules to your trading.

YEARLY CHART: You should keep a yearly high and low chart, that is, recording the extreme low and the extreme high price made during the calendar year on one line. The spacing for the price can be used one point to each 1/8 inch or two points or more, according to the activity and range of the stock.

MONTHLY CHART: You must always keep up a monthly high and low chart, which is the most important chart of all in determining the main trend. This chart records the extreme high and extreme low price for the calendar month on one line, and each space or 1/8 inch on the cross-section chart paper should represent one point or \$1 per share.

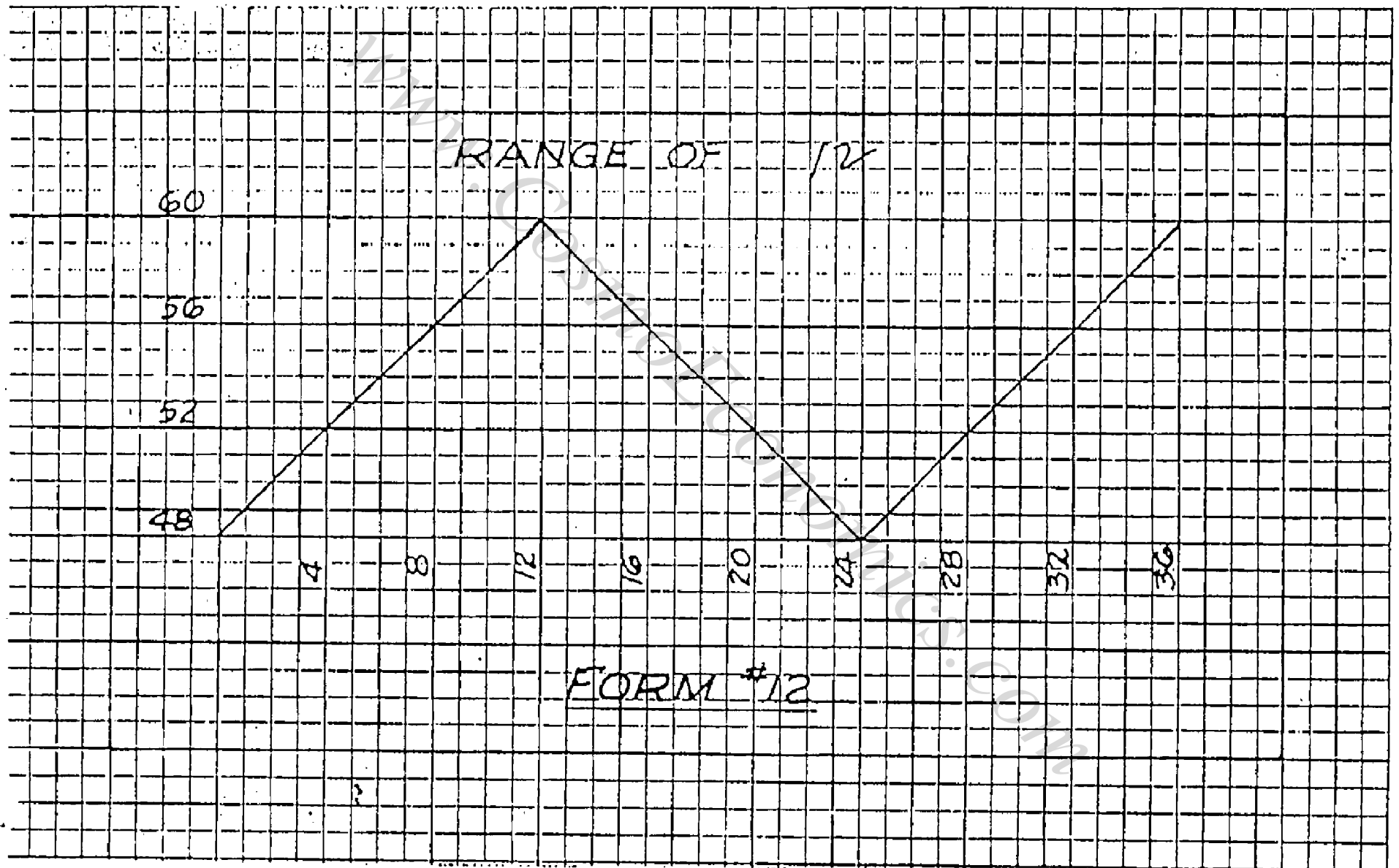
WEEKLY CHART: The next and one of the very important charts to keep is a weekly high and low chart. Where stocks are selling below 50, it usually pays to make this chart up using each 1/8 inch to represent one-half point, or two spaces to represent one full point, or four points for each one-inch space. When stocks become very active, especially when they are selling above \$100 per share, then you can make up the weekly chart using each space or 1/8 inch on the chart paper to represent one point or \$1 per share.

SEMI-WEEKLY OR 3-DAY CHART: The next chart of importance to the Weekly Chart is a 3-day chart, that is, taking the extreme high and extreme low price made from the opening of the market on Monday morning until the close on Wednesday night, closing the chart on Wednesday night- then from the opening on Thursday to the close on Saturday, taking the extreme high and low and closing the chart on Saturday. This gives you a time period showing one-half of the week. This chart is very important as will be explained later on in the instructions. The spacing for this chart can be the same as for the weekly high and low chart.

WEEKLY MOVING-AVERAGE OR MEAN POINT: To get a Weekly Moving-Average, we take the extreme low for the week and the extreme high for the week and divide by 2, getting the half-way or mean point for the week. This can be recorded on the weekly high and low chart or on a separate chart, recording the Weekly Moving-Average with a dot and using one line on the chart for each week. Importance of this Weekly Mean Point will be explained later

DAILY CHART: When you are trading in a stock that is active, you should always keep up a daily high and low chart, but for study purposes it is enough to keep up the Weekly and Monthly Charts, which give you the main trend. The Daily Chart shows the minor trend and shows a change in trend much oftener than any of the other charts, but the indication does not last as long or run so far. This chart should be kept up the same as the others, except when stocks are selling below 50 or when they are in an inactive trading range- then the spacing should be 1/2-point to each 1/8-inch on the chart paper, allowing two spaces to represent one full point or \$1 per share. When stocks are active and advancing very fast, making a wide range each day, then you can make the Daily Chart the same as the Weekly or Monthly, that is, using one point for each 1/8-inch on the chart paper. This spacing cuts the chart down and keeps it in a range where it is easy to see and read when fluctuations are wide.

No spaces are skipped on the Daily Chart for holidays or Sundays, therefore the time period is for actual market days and not calendar days. However, you should carry the calendar days along at least every two weeks, as later, under rules for Time Periods for change in trend, you will find that it is necessary to check up and know when the stock is 30, 60, 80, 120, 135, etc. days from a top



CHAPTER 6

THE BASIS OF MY FORECASTING METHOD GEOMETRICAL ANGLES B. FOR COMMODITIES

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THE BASIS OF MY FORECASTING METHOD FOR GRAINS

Mathematics is the only exact science. All power under heaven and on earth is given unto the man who masters the simple science of mathematics. Emerson said, "God does indeed geometrize." Another wise man said, "There is nothing in the universe but mathematical points." Pythagoras, one of the greatest mathematicians who ever lived, after experimenting with numbers and finding the proofs of all natural laws, said, "Before God, was numbers." He believed that the vibration of numbers created God and the Diety. It has been said, "Figures don't lie." Men have been convinced that numbers tell the truth and that all problems can be solved by them. The chemist, engineer and astronomer would be lost without the science of mathematics.

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There are two kinds of numbers, odd and even. We add numbers which is increasing; we multiply which is a shorter way to increase; we subtract which decreases; and we divide which also decreases. With the use of higher mathematics, we find a quicker and easier way to divide, subtract, add and multiply, yet very simple when you understand it.

Everything in nature is male or female, white or black, harmony or inharmony, right or left. The market moves only two ways: up or down. There are three dimensions which we know how to prove: width, length and height. We use three figures in geometry: the circle, the square and the triangle. We get the square and triangle points of a circle to determine points of time, price and space resistance; we use the circle of 360 degrees to measure time and price.

There are three kinds of angles: the VERTICAL, HORIZONTAL and DIAGONAL which we use for measuring Time and Price Movements. We use the square of odd and even numbers to get, not only the proof of market movements, but the cause.

HOW TO MAKE CHARTS

Charts are records of past market movements. The future is but a repetition of the past; there is nothing new. As the Bible says, "The thing that hath been, it is that which shall be." History repeats and with charts and rules we determine when and how it is going to repeat. Therefore, the first and most important point to learn is how to make charts correctly because, if you make an error on the chart, you will make an error in applying the rules to your trading.

Spacing: Use $1/8$ " for 1¢ per bushel on the daily, weekly or monthly charts except when the price is selling below \$1 per bushel, then use $1/2\text{¢}$ per bushel for each $1/8$ " space on the daily chart only.

No space is skipped on the daily chart for Sundays or holidays; therefore, the time period is for actual market days, but you should carry the calendar days across the top or bottom of the daily chart so that you will know when the price is 45, 90, 120, 180, 240, etc., from an extreme low or high price.

Weekly Chart: When an option expires on May Wheat, or any other Grain, say, in the month of May for the May Option, and the new option does not start until August, you carry the time periods in weeks and begin the new option at the time period in the week in which it starts. This will enable you to always have the geometrical angles correct from any high or low, and to know the total time elapsed from any high or low price. This will make the geometrical angles correct for all past movements.

GEOMETRICAL ANGLES

After long years of practical experience, I have discovered that Geometrical Angles measure accurately Space, Time Volume and Price.

Mathematics is the only exact science, as I have said before. Every nation on the face of the earth agrees that 2 and 2 equals 4, no matter what language it speaks. Yet all other sciences are not in accord as mathematical science. We find different men in different professions along scientific lines disagreeing on problems, but there can be no disagreement in mathematical calculation.

There are 360 degrees in a circle, no matter how large or how small the circle may be. Certain numbers of these degrees and angles are of vast importance and indicate when important tops and bottoms occur in Grains, as well as denote important resistance levels. Once you have thoroughly mastered the geometrical angles, you will be able to solve any problem and determine the trend of any Grain.

GEOMETRICAL ANGLES (Contd.)

After 50 years of research, tests and practical applications, I have perfected and proved the most important angles to be used in determining the trend of the Grain Market. Therefore, concentrate on those angles until you thoroughly understand them. Study and experiment with each rule I give, and you will make a success.

We use geometrical angles to measure space and time periods because it is a shorter and quicker method than addition or multiplication, provided you follow the rules and draw the angles or lines accurately from tops and bottoms, or extreme highs and lows. You may make a mistake in addition, or multiplication, but the geometrical angles accurately drawn will correct this mistake. Example: If you should ~~count across~~ the bottom of your chart 120 spaces which represents 120 days weeks or months then you begin at "0" and number vertically on your chart up to 120. From this top point at 120, draw a 45 degree angle moving down. This will come out at 0 on 120 points over from the beginning. If you have made a mistake in numbering, this will correct it.

Angles drawn on a chart always keep before you the position of the option and its trend, whereas, if you had a resistance point on time written down, you might mislay it, or forget it, but these angles are always on the chart in front of you.

These angles or moving-average trend lines, correctly drawn, will keep you from making mistakes, or misjudging the trend. If you wait and follow the rules, these angles will show you when the trend changes.

The mean-average, as commonly used, is obtained by taking the extreme low price and the extreme high price of the calendar day, week or month, and dividing it by 2 to get the mean, or average price, for the day, week or month, and continuing this at the end of each time period. This is an irregular movement in spaces, or points, per week because at one time it may move up 2 points per week, and at another, 5 points per week, while the time period is a regular unit. Therefore, geometrical angles, which are really mean-averages, move up or down at a uniform rate from any bottom or top on a daily, weekly or monthly chart.

HOW TO DRAW GEOMETRICAL ANGLES

There are three important points which we can prove with mathematics or geometry: the Circle, the Square and the Triangle. After I have made the square, I can draw a circle in it using the same diameter, and thereby produce the triangle, the square in the circle.

HOW TO DRAW GEOMETRICAL ANGLES (Contd.)

The angles, or moving trend line, measure and divide time and price into proportionate parts. Refer to Form 1, where I have drawn the square of 28. You will note that this is 28 high and 28 wide. In other words, 28 up and 28 across. It is the same as a square room which has a bottom or floor, a top or ceiling, and side walls. Everything has width, length and height. 28¢ was the low price for Cash Wheat in 1852.

To get the strongest and most important points in this square I divide it into 2 equal parts by drawing a horizontal and a vertical line. Note angle marked "A" which divides each of the smaller squares into 2 equal parts and runs from 0 to 28 diagonally. This is a diagonal line moving on a 45 degree angle and divides the large square into 2 equal parts. Then, note angle "B" at "14" running horizontally across. This divides the square into 2 equal parts. Note angle "C" which is a vertical line running up from 14, which is $1/2$ of 28. This crosses at the center or $1/2$ point at 14 where the other angles cross, dividing the square into 2 equal parts. Then, note angle "D" which forms another 45 degree angle moving from the N.W. corner to the S.E. corner, crossing 14 at the exact $1/2$ point. You see by this that if we draw the first line through the center of the square, we divide it into 2 equal parts. When we draw the lines from the other directions, we divide it into 4 equal parts. Then, by drawing the 2 lines from each corner, we divide the square into 8 equal parts and produce 8 triangles. We use 28 because 28¢ was the lowest price Cash Wheat ever sold.

As you look at this square, it should be easy for you to tell with your eye where the strongest support point is, or resistance point. It is at the center where all the angles cross. 4 angles cross at this point so, naturally, this would be a stronger support point than a place where only 1 angle crosses. I could divide each one of these smaller squares into 4 or 8 equal parts by drawing angles in the same way. Later, when I give you the rules and examples, I will explain how to square the range of an option, that is, the difference between the extreme low and the extreme high prices, or the difference between any low point and any high point, and also how to square the bottom price.

Example: If the low of Wheat is 28, this square of 28 x 28 would represent squaring the Price by Time, because, if we have 28 points up in price, and we move over 28 spaces in time, we square the price with time. Therefore, when the option has moved over 28 days, 28 weeks or 28 months, it will be squaring its price range of 28.

PATTERN CHART FOR GEOMETRICAL ANGLES

The square of 90, or the Pattern Chart, shows all the measured angles that are important to use in determining the position of an option.

CHAPTER 7

RESISTANCE LEVELS

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RESISTANCE LEVELS

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If we wish to avert failure in speculation we must deal with causes. Everything in existence is based on exact proportion and perfect relation. There is no chance in nature, because mathematical principles of the highest order lie at the foundation of all things. Faraday said: "There is nothing in the Universe but mathematical points of force."

Every stock makes a top or bottom on some exact mathematical point in proportion to some previous high or low level.

The movement of a stock between extreme high and extreme low, either in a major or a minor move, is very important and by a proper division of this range of fluctuation, we determine the points where resistance or support will be met on a reverse move, either up or down. By carefully watching these Resistance Levels in connection with your Trend Lines, you can make a greater success and trade with closer stop loss orders. You can tell by the Resistance Points why the averages or a stock should receive support or meet selling at old tops or bottoms.

RANGE OF FLUCTUATIONS

1/8 POINTS

Take the extreme low and extreme high of any important move; subtract the low from the high to get the range; then divide the range of fluctuation by 8 to get the 1/8 points, which are Resistance Levels or buying and selling points. When a stock stops around these levels and makes bottom or top on or near them and shows a turn on the Trend Line, this is the place to buy or sell. Sometimes the averages or a stock will hold for 3 to 7 days, making bottom or top around these important Resistance Levels, and at other times may hold for several weeks around them.

1/3 and 2/3 POINTS

After dividing a stock by 8 to get the 1/8 points, the next important thing to do is to divide the range of fluctuation by 3 to get the 1/3 and 2/3 points. These 1/3 and 2/3 points are very strong, especially if they fall near other Resistance Points of previous moves or when they are divisions of a very wide move.

HIGHEST SELLING PRICE

Next in importance is the division of the highest price at which a stock has ever sold and each lower top.

CHAPTER 8

TIME AND PRICE RESISTANCE LEVELS

TIME AND PRICE RESISTANCE LEVELS

by
W.D. GANN

WEEKLY HIGH AND LOW CHART

The Weekly Chart is one of the most reliable trend indicators that we use. The Weekly Tables for Price and Time Resistance are very valuable and enable you to determine ahead of time the prices at which highs and lows will be made and the time or date when these extreme high or low prices will be reached.

These Weekly Tables cover periods of 7 days or 1 calendar week. However you do not start to number time periods from January 1 or the 1st day of any month. You begin to count the time periods from the exact dates of any extreme high or low price. You also use the dates of the minor high and low prices both to begin to count time periods from and to get price resistance and determine a change in trend.

NATURAL SEASONAL TIME PERIODS

These periods do not start with the calendar year but start with the Spring Season March 20. The year is divided up into 8 equal parts and also divided into $1/3$'s which give two more time periods. These Time Periods are as follows:

Mar. 20 to May 5	is $1/8$ of a year or 46 days
June 21	is $1/4$ of a year or 91 days
July 23	is $1/3$ of a year or 121 days
Aug. 5	is $3/8$ of a year or 136 days
Sept 22	is $1/2$ of a year or 182 days
Nov. 8	is $5/8$ of a year or 227 days
Nov. 22	is $2/3$ of a year or 242 days
Dec. 21	is $3/4$ of a year or 273 days
Feb. 4	is $7/8$ of a year or 319 days
Mar. 20	is 1 year or 365 calendar days

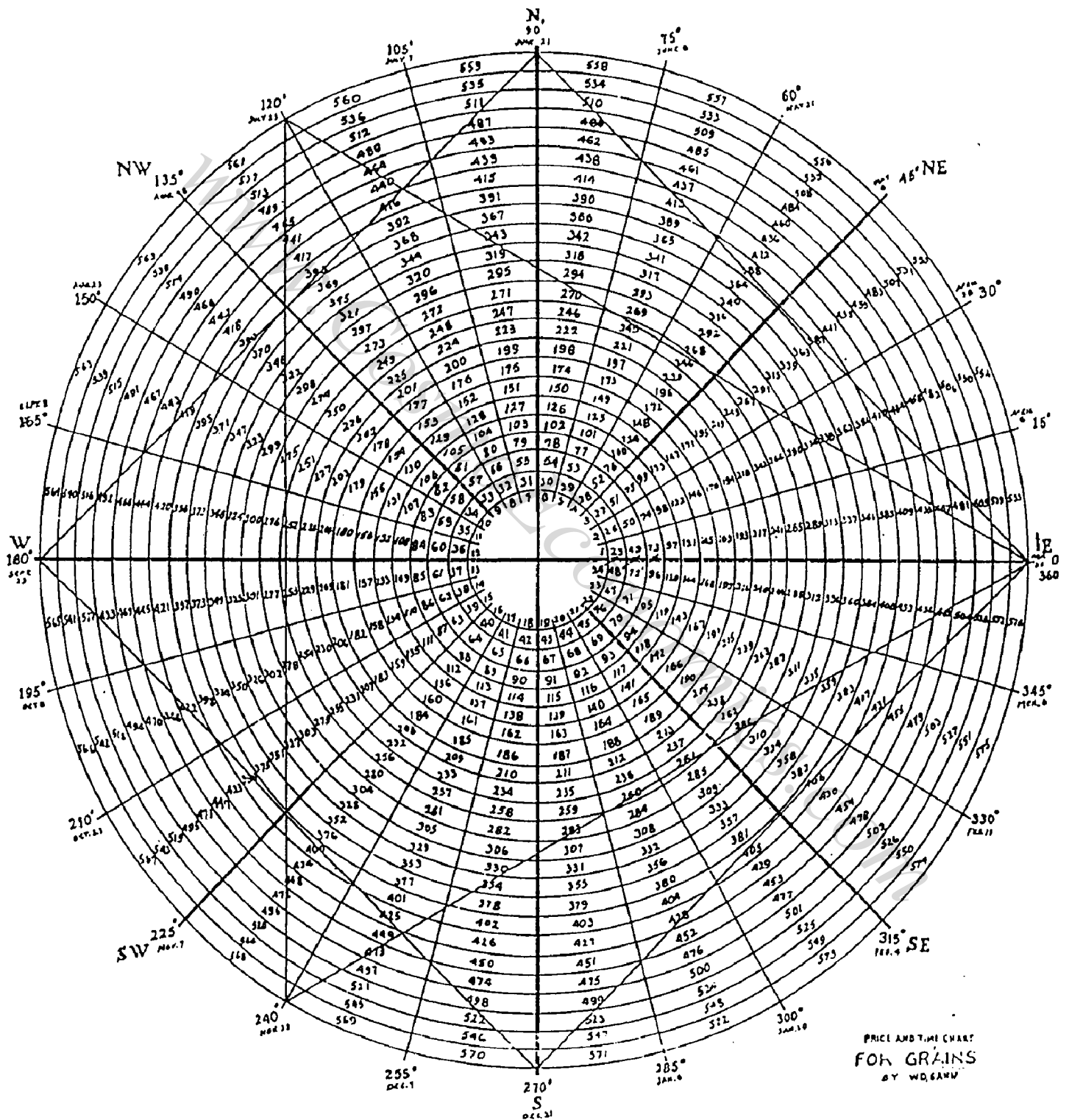
All of these periods are important to watch for changes in trend. The most important are $1/2$ and the end of the season; next important $1/4$ and $3/4$, and $1/3$ and $2/3$.

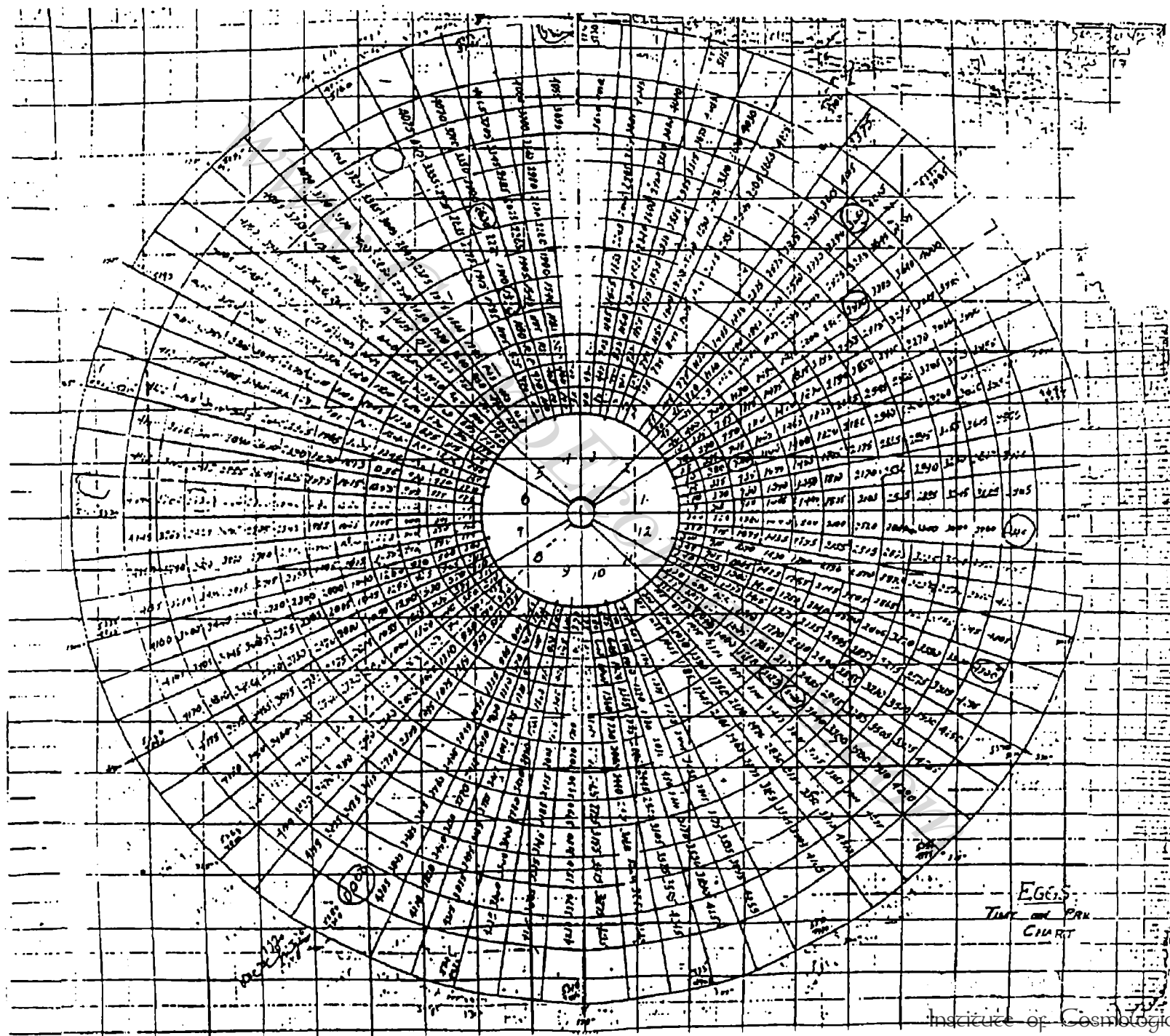
MID-SEASON POINTS

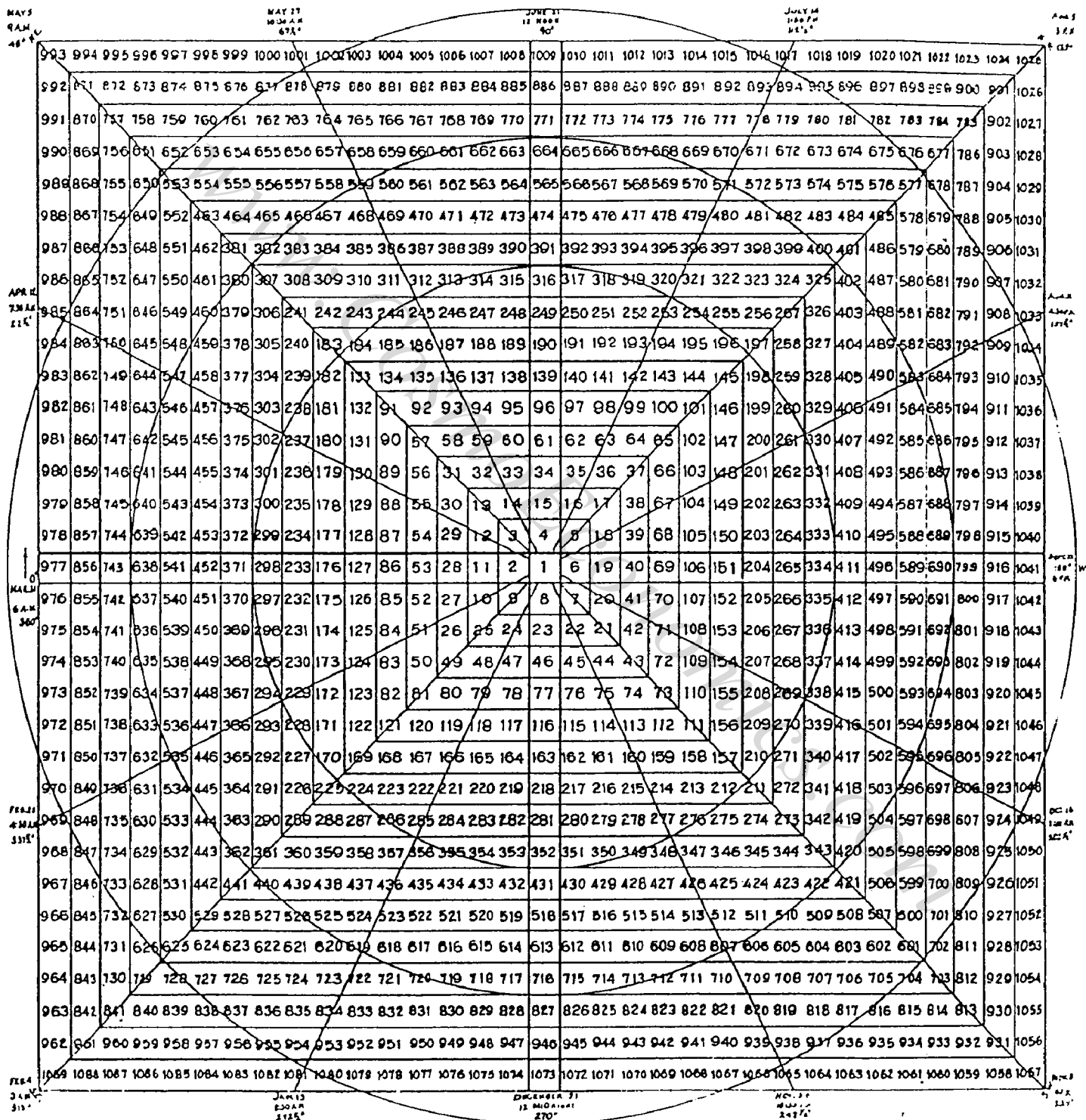
These are May 5, August 5, November 8 and February 4. By checking over past records of prices, you will see how often highs and lows have occurred during these periods.

TABLES FOR TIME PERIODS AND PRICE RESISTANCE

The Tables for Time Periods and Price Resistance are made up to cover 40 years in the future. You can also use them for 40 years in the past







W. D. GANN'S SCIENTIFIC FORECASTS

This chart which is a comparison of W. D. Gann's Annual Forecasts (solid black line) with the actual market as shown by the Dow Jones' 20 Industrial Stocks (broken line) proves that his forecasts have been 85 to 90% correct over the period from 1919 to 1926. While the chart is not spaced the same as the original forecasts on account of lack of space, it shows the times when tops and bottoms were forecast by the projected graphs and printed instructions in each year's Forecast.

Mr. Gann has been issuing forecasts on stocks and commodities for public and private parties since 1909. The Ticker Magazine (now the Magazine of Wall Street) in December, 1909, first called attention to Mr. Gann's wonderful predictions and trading record.

Since that time the New York Herald, New York Sun, New York Evening Telegram, New York Morning Telegraph and various other newspapers and magazines throughout the United States, have commented on the remarkably accurate scientific forecasts made by Mr. Gann.

Forecasts of the general stock market and individual stocks, cotton, wheat, corn, coffee, sugar, cocoa, rubber, oil and other commodities are issued every year in December, outlining the course of the market during the following year. Write for sample forecasts and prices.

Knowledge is power. Read more and know more. "Truth of the Stock Tape" - a book giving practical rules and methods on stocks and commodities - will enable you to know how to trade successfully and help you make profits instead of losses. Price \$5.00.

W. D. GANN

78 Wall Street, New York.

